

INDIANA
(MAPS)

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INDIANA IN GENERAL

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Indiana

Maps

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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MAP SHOWING POINTS
OF INTEREST
IN
INDIANA

INFORMATION ON STATE PARKS, MEMORIALS
GAME PRESERVES AND STATE FORESTS

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STANLEY COULTER, *Chairman*
DAVID A. ROTHROCK

KNOWLES B. SMITH
MARTIN R. GOSHORN

PUBLICATION No. 27 (VIII Revision)
1930

SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
RICHARD LIEBER, *Director*

STATE PARKS

A Definition and Statement of Policy

A STATE PARK in Indiana consists of an area of natural landscape, largely wooded and preferably having within its boundaries unusual scenic features. The area should be not less than 1,000 acres. Accessibility by automobile is indispensable. A railroad or an interurban running to or near the park is desirable.

The park having been designated, the problem of development begins. Not the planting of flowers in geometrical beds, no ornamentation with whitewashed boulders and ironmongers' statuary, not cement walks, not whitewashed tree trunks nor driveways other than for utility. The task is to make available to the public the beauties and sights of the area, preferably on foot, without despoiling the natural landscape. Landscape cannot be appreciated and studied intimately from an automobile. One real motive in visiting such a park is relief from the hustle and hurry and ugliness attendant upon our civilization.

Water must be provided. Springs are not reliable for purity. This often presents a serious problem. Sanitary arrangements are important. Visitors must be protected from danger of bodily injuries.

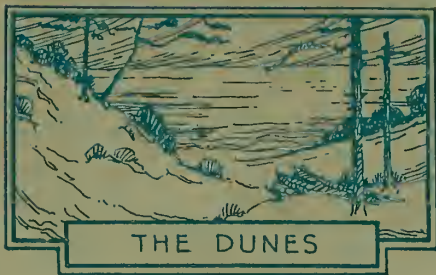
The department has developed and successfully put to test a plan whereby the parks pay their own way. The state with what assistance can be secured locally (often very material) must first invest the capital in procuring paths, water, essential roads and sanitary facilities and an adequate hotel building.

Up to this point the funds are derived from appropriation and popular subscription. Having provided for visitors, a gatekeeper is installed during the park season and a charge of ten cents per person is levied. No charge is made for small children and during a continued stay at the park the dime is only paid upon first entrance. This charge for entrance upon a public preserve is collected because the citizen who has the opportunity and desires so to use it should pay more than the taxpayer who does not. Likewise, the many visitors from outside the state contribute.

The state erects buildings for hotel purposes and leases them to carefully chosen concessionaires. Hotels are indispensable for the housing of the many who use the parks for vacation purposes. Complete control by the state of prices charged is embodied in the leases. The hotels are extremely simple in construction and furnishings. They are in no sense fashionable resorts. Guests lounge and eat in their hiking clothes.

The people and the state hold the common stock in a going concern which has sufficient income for operation and pays large dividends in health and happiness.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF LANDS AND WATERS



Indiana Dunes State Park

THE Indiana Dunes State Park comprises twenty-two hundred acres of primitive, beautiful, historical and amazingly unique Hoosier landscape. It lies in Porter County and includes three miles of the shore of Lake Michigan, all of which is a magnificent bathing beach capable of accommodating many thousands of bathers. Eighteen hundred acres are wooded, including hardwood forests, great groves of native pine, tamarack swamp and prairie bog replete with the most diversified flora and fauna of the midwest. Leading to all points of interest on the park are numerous foot trails bringing to the hiker never ending delights. Here is still found that famous Indian trail which connected the fort that is now Detroit with Fort Dearborn—the beginning of Chicago—and over which flowed that amazing pageant of pioneers that began the development of the Northwest, and still it winds through the same primitive woodland that it did then.

In keeping with the state park policy of the department, this park is being rapidly developed for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors. A large limestone commissary-pavilion, housing a restaurant and refreshment service on the ground floor, and dressing rooms for bathers on the second, was constructed this year on the beach at the end of a new parking pavement. Other structures, including beach hotel rooms constructed after the fashion of cliff dwellings banked against the Dunes, will be started as soon as funds are available. Picnic grounds, fireplaces, safe drinking water, sanitary conveniences, life guards, first aid, shelter houses, parking ground, trail markers, refreshment stand and fire patrol are now installed.

Limited hotel facilities are now available at Duneside Inn. Here is the same immaculate, simple and wholesome room and table service for which our state park inns are noted. Reservations are made by writing or calling DUNESIDE INN, CHESTERTON, INDIANA.

The Indiana Dunes State Park is easily accessible. Its southern boundary is the famous Dunes Highway, State Road No. 20. Along this same highway lies the South Shore Electric Line, running between Chicago and South Bend. Passengers should leave trains at Tremont Station, which is but a short distance from the park entrance. Detailed information will be readily supplied from the offices of the Department of Conservation, Division of Lands and Waters, 126 State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

STATE FISH HATCHERIES

The division of fish and game operates five fish hatcheries located respectively at Riverside Park, Indianapolis; at Avoca, in Lawrence County (west of Oolitic, State Road 37); at Lake Wawasee in Kosciusko County; at Tri-Lakes (east of State Road 9) in Whitley County; and at Bass Lake (State Roads 10 and 29) in Starke County. At these hatcheries seven species of fishes are produced, including large-mouth and small-mouth bass, crappies, bluegills, wall-eyes, yellow perch and rock bass. In the season of 1929, more than 9,000,000 fishes were produced by these hatcheries and planted in Indiana waters.

Visitors are welcome and attendants will be pleased to explain the operations. The spawning season is in May and June, and in those months perhaps will be seen more of interest to the visitor.

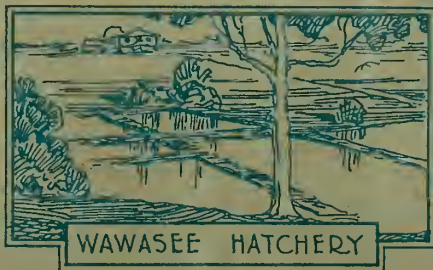
STATE GAME PRESERVES

The Brown County State Game Preserve is located about two miles south of Nashville in Brown County (State Road 46), and consists of approximately 13,000 acres. This was purchased by the State out of the fish and game fund. Besides affording protection and food and natural cover for all kinds of native game, the division of fish and game is engaged in the propagation of pheasants and wild turkeys and has established a station for that purpose. The preserve includes the famous "Weed Patch Hill," and is notable for its scenic beauty. Interesting features are the steel observation tower, 80 feet high, and an artificial lake of about four acres.

The Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve likewise was purchased out of the fish and game fund. It comprises about 5,000 acres of land, part of which ultimately may be made suitable for a migratory bird refuge. As the name implies, it is located in Jasper and Pulaski counties, about a mile south of State Road 10 and touching State Road 43 on the east. The land was not acquired until 1929 and 1930, consequently it has not yet been developed.

The Kankakee State Game Preserve, consisting of 2,300 acres lying between the dredge ditches of the Kankakee and Yellow rivers, west of State Road 29 at Knox, was acquired by special legislative act whereby adjoining owners conveyed the land to the State upon the payment by the State of the ditch assessments. Protection, and natural food and cover are afforded to game and birds. A shelter house is provided for the convenience of the public.

Visitors are welcome at all these preserves, subject to such special rules as may be necessary to prevent disturbance to propagating game, and subject to the law that guns and dogs are prohibited.



WAWASEE HATCHERY

The State Museum

The State Museum has a long, variable and sometimes discouraging history, and is even now waging its struggle for a satisfactory existence. Its origin seems to date back to the close of the Civil War with the presentation to the State Library of a collection of flags and other war relics. The first step in its migration was its transfer to the Department of Geology, where sundry geological and natural history specimens were added to the trophies. After the erection of the present Capitol the museum, which by that time had grown considerably, was housed, along with the offices of the geologist, on the top floor of the building. Thence, in time, the geologist, with all his appurtenances and belongings, was ousted and found refuge in the cellar, euphemistically called the "basement." Here the State's collection of curios had the advantage, temporarily, of a large interior chamber more or less shut off from the light. Presently, however, the growing demands of the State invaded this place and the next hop of the museum was into the dark oblivion of boxes, where for a time it was virtually non-existent. The latest episode in this vicissitudinous history was a partial resurrection of the collection and a corresponding rehabilitation along the walls of the basement corridors. Here, by making the most of his material, of available wall space and of artificial light, the present curator has organized a creditable display, especially in our native birds and animals and in archaeology that draws hither many visitors, including frequent groups from schools over the State, in search of object lesson knowledge.

It is to be hoped that the next legislature will pass a bill for the benefit of the museum, so that its past troubles will eventuate in a real home where it may have a chance to grow and attain the maximum of usefulness.

The Indian Mounds

The group of so-called "Indian Mounds" located east of Anderson has long been a center of interest and has attracted archeologists and other visitors from all parts of the country. In the interest of preserving a portion of this mound group the Commissioners of Madison County purchased about 250 acres of land, containing many of the largest and best preserved mounds, and are planning to present it in 1930 to the State of Indiana to be used as a state park.

Indian mounds, formerly described as being the work of a more or less mythical race known as "Mound Builders," are located throughout this country, Canada, and Mexico. Those at Anderson are typical of the highest advancement in mound construction. They form, so archeologists state, a system of burial and fortification mounds, venerated, if not built, by the Delaware Indians who inhabited the area at the time of the coming of the white man. The group is, in short, a fortified settlement of some yet unidentified Indian tribe.

The development of the tract of 250 acres will probably be directed along lines to permit the restoration and preservation of the group of mounds and at the same time provide service and conveniences to scientists and other visitors who care to come to the tract for study or recreation. The high bluff overlooking a stretch of White River with its border of beautiful trees appears to offer an excellent site for tourist cabins and summer camps. Picnic grounds can undoubtedly be developed in the eastern portion of the tract.





Pokagon State Park

POTAWATOMI INN is the newest of State Park Inns and represents the results of years of experience in developing this type of hostelry. Of excellent design and with an ideal location commanding clear views in any direction, whether it be over the lake or the rolling hills of the park and with insurance of breezes no matter from what direction they may come, it is one of the pleasantest summering places in the state. The great porch of the Inn, with southern exposure, looks out over the first basin of Lake James, which is the longest stretch of water in the system.

At the foot of the slope in front of the building is a sand bathing beach available for hotel guests. The dining room has a seating capacity of 300. The public is assured of an excellent table and perfect housekeeping. The usual economical state park rates prevail. Reservations should be made to POTAWATOMI INN, POKAGON STATE PARK, ANGOLA, INDIANA.

Pokagon State Park has 727 acres of that lovely, peaceful, rolling landscape typical of the northeastern lake country. Four hundred acres of this are in deep woods. There are two miles of frontage on the 1,700 acres of Lake James. Much credit is due the people of Steuben County for buying this area and turning it over to the State in order that typical inland lake landscape might be preserved for all time.

Foot trails are laid to all points of interest. There are piers on the State Park shore from which may be had boat livery and passenger boat service around the lake. In one of the most beautiful groves is provided picnic grounds with driven wells for drinking water, sanitary conveniences and refreshment stand. Along the woods edge are a number of fireplaces for cooking and ample parking space is close by. A modern bath-house is located at the main beach near camping grounds. Suits and lockers are rented.

An enclosure of 60 acres stocked with deer, elk and buffalo provides a new center of interest to park visitors.

Nearby has been developed an 18-hole golf course which is available to the guests of Potawatomi Inn.

The park is reached over Federal Highway No. 27 leading north from Angola. Another east and west federal highway is No. 20, which also passes through Angola. Train and bus service is available to Angola from Ft. Wayne on the south and bus service from the east and west.

State Forest Nursery

The State Forest Nursery established in 1927 provides trees for reforestation. Over two million seedlings and transplants have been planted from it. The nursery contains approximately 10,000,000 trees. Within the next year or so two million trees will be provided each spring to conservation organizations, coal stripping companies and farmers.

The species grown for poor soils are white, red and jack pines and Norway and white spruces. On good soils the native hardwood species such as oak, tulip poplar and black walnut are used. Black locust is grown for rebuilding worn out soils and checking erosion on waste lands.

Aside from the growing of lumber the trees are used for holding steep soils, windbreaks around farm buildings and orchards and the growing locally of Christmas trees. The evergreen trees are one cent each. Hardwoods are one-half cent each. No trees are furnished for door yards or ornamental planting.

Morgan-Monroe Counties State Forest

This State Forest contains 8,000 acres, and has only recently been purchased. It extends from a short distance below Martinsville on south for several miles. It is bounded on the west by State Road 37 and on the east by the Brown County line.

Over ninety per cent of this area is in solid forest cover, broken only by small farm clearings which have been almost all abandoned for agriculture.

The topography is very hilly and the scenery is beautiful. The soil is excellent for tree growth. The original forest contained magnificent tulip, poplar, oak, sugar maple, ash, beech and black walnut timber.

This forest at present is a "diamond in the rough." It was acquired in 1929. Roads, trails or camping facilities have not been established. At present this forest should only challenge the wilderness enthusiast who desires solitude at the price of roughing it. Seek directions before visiting. An eighty foot steel fire tower will be erected within a few months. From this tower can be seen practically all of Morgan, Monroe, Brown and Owen counties.

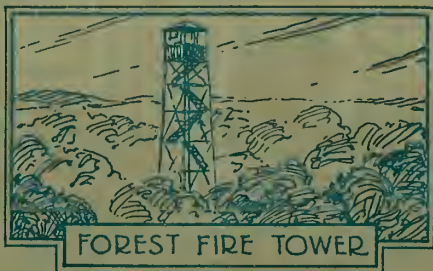
Clark County State Forest

The Clark County State Forest of 5,300 acres is one mile north of Henryville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Interstate Traction Line and State Road No. 31.

The Forest contains the most extensive set of investigations in the growth of hardwood trees in the country. Practically the entire area is forested with second-growth hardwoods. On the knobs is still to be found the Virginia Pine, the only pine native to the southeastern part of the state.

The greatest elevation—1,020 feet—is reached on Grand View Knob, where a seventy-two foot observation tower has been erected. From this tower a view comparing favorably with any in the eastern United States can be obtained.

The State Forest is open to the public without charge for recreation. Camping and picnics are encouraged. A delightful gravel road winds among the trees and plantations.



Tippecanoe Battlefield

THE Battle of Tippecanoe was one of the momentous events of Indiana's early history. The field where it occurred has been preserved for many years under the care of the county commissioners. The legislature of 1925 passed it to the custody of the Department of Conservation.

A tall monument occupies the high point on the reservation and numerous markers indicate the points of interest.

It is reached by county road known as The River Road, running north from Lafayette. The battlefield lies in the southern edge of the town of Battleground.

Muscatatuck State Park

MUSCATATUCK STATE PARK is a charming section of that scenery for which the Muscatatuck River has long been noted. Its main feature is a rocky gorge cut by a small tributary of the river with heavily wooded slopes on either side, some of the timber being very large. Within the park area was once situated a waterfall mill which dammed the gorge and used the head of water thus obtained to operate the wheels.

Muscatatuck Inn is a delightful stopping place. It is a remodeled farm house with large openings between the lobby, dining room and ballway, white woodwork, flowered wall papers, immaculately kept and always cool and inviting. The dining room has achieved an unusual reputation for the quality of food served. A limited number of sleeping rooms are available in the house. These are further supplemented by four cottages outside.

Reservations should be made to **MUSCATATUCK INN, NORTH VERNON, INDIANA.**

Jennings County, in which the park is located, has long been noted as a hunting country and the Muscatatuck River as a bass stream. The inn is being used by hunters and fishermen more and more as their rendezvous, while in the country nearby is the famous Harder Dog Farm in which are trained and boarded hundreds of bird dogs.

No matter in what direction you may go from the park you will pass through landscape of great charm and country of much historical atmosphere. The Country Club links are available to hotel guests.

The motorist will find the park just south of North Vernon on State Road No. 7. Coming from the east and west is State Road No. 50 into North Vernon. Rail service to North Vernon is over Pennsylvania, Big Four and Baltimore and Ohio. Bus service is available in all directions. Motorists driving from Indianapolis will find Muscatatuck an ideal stopover for a meal.





Turkey Run State Park

THE many thousands who come back to Turkey Run every year are ample evidence of its many interests and beauties. Turkey Run State Park represents the finest of that interesting landscape for which Sugar Creek is famous.

The park of 1,144 acres, practically all of which is heavily wooded, contains 285 acres of absolutely virgin timber in which there has never been any cutting. It is of supreme interest because it represents a typical bit of Indiana before the white man. Scattered through this primitive area are great walnuts, yellow poplars, white oak, red oak, wild cherry, beech, sycamore and maple. Running back from the creek proper are deep gorges cut into the sandstone at the time of the glaciers. These are characterized by high walls cut into rock, deep clefts retiring beneath the walls and the beauty of the many different types of plants and small trees which cling to the faces of the cliffs.

Turkey Run Inn is the original State Park Hotel and has been noted for years for the excellence of its simple service. This year extensive additions and improvements were made including the construction of a new wing, housing a large dining room and modern kitchen. The hotel now has an overnight capacity of 200 guests. Its famous chicken dinners are served on Sundays. Reservations should be made to **TURKEY RUN INN, MARSHALL, INDIANA.**

In the park are 30 miles of foot trails which lead to the many points of scenic and historic interest such as Rocky Hollow, Turkey Run Hollow, Lusk House, Log Cabin, Log Church and Walnut Grove. Trails are plainly marked with numbers which are easily followed. Small trail maps may be had at the park entrance.

Ample parking space is provided. Fireplaces, water and wood are provided for campers, dressing rooms for bathers and absolutely pure drinking water from driven wells. A playground is provided for small children.

The park is reached over State Roads Nos. 47 and 41. Train service is available to Marshall, Indiana, over the B. & O. R. R. and thence service to the park three miles by motor livery.

Spring Mill State Park

PERHAPS no project of the Department has ever developed more interest and enthusiasm than the new State Park at Mitchell. When this property was first taken over, the Department believed it had come into the control of 1,100 acres of virgin timber land spotted with a number of large and interesting caves. Upon further investigation this proved to be true to a most gratifying extent, but far more thrilling was the discovery of the historical significance of the Spring Mill village that once nestled in a secluded hollow in the heart of the area. The name Spring Mill has been adopted for the park.

Surrounding the large stone mill were found the foundations of numerous buildings that once constituted a typical pioneer settlement of the early nineteenth century. Historical research revealed that the village was founded about 1816 by Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, relatives of George Washington, who built the mill, two fine colonial residences, a postoffice, a cobbler's shop, a distillery, a tavern, a hat factory, a schoolhouse, a nursery and other small structures.

The mill was operated by water carried overhead in a flume from a stream emerging from a cave in the side of a hill. Other subterranean streams and springs empty into the mill hollow and ripple through the long forgotten village.

The Department is now restoring the village in its entirety and intends to rehabilitate it with craftsmen of the original trades that flourished there. The roads leading down into the hollow have been repaired and made passable for motor vehicle traffic and trails leading to the various scenic caves and the location of camping areas are now open.

Lawrence County citizens are heartily co-operating in this development. By bond issue, the county procured the funds for purchase of a major part of the land and are now proceeding with road developments which will leave the park free of public highways.

That part of the park which includes the mill village was given to the State by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, which has rendered every assistance in the park development.



Rates at State Park Inns

THE RATES AT THE SIX INNS LOCATED IN STATE PARKS ARE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF TO THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY, AMERICAN PLAN, WHICH INCLUDES ROOM AND MEALS. THE WEEKLY RATE IS FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS PER WEEK.

NEITHER LUXURY NOR ELABORATE SERVICE ARE AVAILABLE, BUT THE INNS ARE NOTED FOR GOOD BEDS, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, WHOLESOME AND WELL COOKED FOOD IN PLENTY AND THE GREAT BEAUTY OF THEIR ENVIRONMENT.

Brown County State Park

DURING the past year, there has been added to the list of State Parks a notable holding in Brown County. This consists of more than 1,000 acres lying adjacent to the Brown County Game Preserve of 13,000 acres, giving, in this location, the Department's largest single unit. The park acreage was purchased by the people of Brown County through issuance of bonds by the county commissioners, all of which was the result of the realization of the importance of the tourist business to the community. Certainly the time has now arrived for the counties of southern Indiana which have great areas of rugged scenery to capitalize upon their natural resource. Scenery must be listed as a natural resource and as a most unusual one for, with proper care, it is permanent and may be used over and over again.

The Department proposes, when funds are available, to develop the Brown County park for picnicking, camping and cabin sites. The natural center of hotel interest in Brown County is Nashville and should logically be privately developed. It is hoped that in conjunction with the Game Preserves there may be developed a great center of hiking interest and that once again people will take to the woods trails for one of the finest types of recreation.

The park lies within one-half mile of Nashville and only one-quarter mile south of the state highway, which bisects the county, so that it will be easily accessible to motor traffic.



McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park

MOTHERS with families of children of any age find the service available at McCormick's Creek Canyon ideal for their vacation purposes.

The Canyon Inn has been particularly adapted to the purpose with extreme care taken in preparation of food, with ample milk and vegetables which children require.

Directly adjoining the hotel porches is a play yard for small children with playground devices and sand pile. This is fenced in and the children are safe from getting away. The inn is also widely used for resting because of its pleasant surroundings and great porches. A modern concrete swimming pool was completed in 1928 and is now the source of pleasure to thousands of park visitors.

The park of 385 acres contains many features of beauty and interest. McCormick's Creek runs for a mile and a half through the area, cutting into the limestone a great canyon as much as 100 feet in depth. A foot trail winds through the bottom of the canyon and is one of the spectacular walks in the area.

On one border the park is bounded by White River with an excellent sand bar and good fishing holes. The woodland in McCormick's Creek State Park is noted for its excellence and for the great profusion of wild flowers. Here the ground is carpeted with color in great masses in the early spring. Although not virgin timber the woods are a perfect example of fine second-growth timber. Of interest to all are the experiments in growing of pine, spruce and hardwood trees in the abandoned fields on the north side of the park.

Owen County, called by the pioneers "Sweet Owen," has many points of scenic and historic interest. It is in the edge of the great stone belt, has a number of large quarries and on the western side is extremely rugged and hilly. In the county is the center of population of the United States, and the birthplace of the late T. C. Steele, Indiana's most famous landscape artist.

The Canyon Inn is an ideal headquarters from which to see this interesting country-side. Arrangements for stopping at the Inn should be made by writing or wiring **THE CANYON INN, MCCORMICK'S CREEK STATE PARK, SPENCER, INDIANA.**

The park is located on State Road No. 46 and lies only 63 miles from Indianapolis over the state road to Martinsville and Spencer. By going by way of Martinsville and Bloomington there is pavement for all but about twelve miles. The park is widely used by Indianapolis people for pleasant week-ends. Train service is available over the Pennsylvania to Spencer and thence to the park by auto livery.



Southern Indiana

STATE highways now permit comfortable travel into the hill country of Southern Indiana. Landscape of infinite charm and variety awaits the pleasure of the motorist. For many years this amazingly beautiful section of the state has been accessible only by horses and horse-drawn vehicles. Now the motorist may drive to the entrance of Wyandotte and Marengo Caves; he may become a modern pilgrim via motor to the Hoosier haunts of Lincoln and the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln; he will be astounded at the size and architectural beauty of such institutions as the convent at Oldenburg and monastery at St. Meinrad; he will visit such towns as Salem, Leavenworth, Corydon, Vevay, Lawrenceburg, Madison, New Harmony and Brookville, all of individual character and charm, steeped in historical atmosphere of early Indiana; and as he goes he will gaze upon great wooded areas, tremendous hills, range upon range, canyons and swift streams, until he wonders that he has lived all these years neighbor to a wonderland and knew it not.

Shakamak State Park

SHAKAMAK was the Indian name for Eel River and, freely translated, means the River of the Long Fish. Shakamak State Park is being purchased by three counties, Greene, Clay and Sullivan, and the park lies where the three conjoin. The citizens of this area have long felt the need of an outdoor recreational area for the welfare of the large working population. The area of over 1,000 acres, which the park will include, consists of rugged and wooded country. The timber is not virgin but is fast approaching the aspect of a fine woods. By utilizing an abandoned railroad fill as a dam an artificial lake of 55 acres has been developed; attractive to fishermen and adding to the scenic features of the park. This park is being developed for the use of large crowds which are expected to gather on week-ends and holidays. Shelter houses, adequate water supply, sanitary conveniences, swimming pool, camp sites, and picnic groves are provided.

The park may be reached by State Road No. 59 through Jasonville or by a concrete road leaving State Road No. 41 at Shelburn.





Nancy Hanks Lincoln Burial Ground

TWO of Indiana's most picturesque highways cross in Spencer County near the Ohio River, forty miles east of Evansville and fifty miles south of French Lick. Two miles east of the crossing the east and west road passes between hills which are destined to become nationally known.

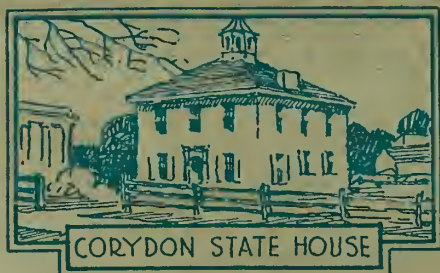
On the top of one hill a modest stone marks the site of the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived from the time he was a seven-year-old boy until he was a man of twenty-one. At the top of the other hill is the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

A movement is now under way to build a national shrine on these grounds, one that will awaken a new appreciation of the influence of the environment on the life of Abraham Lincoln and will at the same time pay a long-owed tribute to the heroic mother who gave him birth.

The direction of this enterprise has been placed in the hands of the Indiana Lincoln Union, a state-wide committee of one hundred twenty-five representative citizens, including former residents of Indiana.

One hundred acres including the sites of the grave and the cabin and a portion of the original Thomas Lincoln farm have been acquired, cleared of buildings, graded and planted in native forest trees. Additional funds are being sought with which to build the significant memorial structure designed for the committee by the well known architect, Thomas Hibben.

It is the intention of the committee that the memorial in the open rolling country of Spencer County should be an honest interpretation of the nation's conception not only of what Lincoln was but also what his influence has been. It is the committee's hope that an enduring testimonial will be erected that will perpetuate not only the memory of Lincoln but that of his pioneer mother and the rugged frontier life in the middle west.



Corydon State House

The first capitol of Indiana was at Corydon and there still stands in the open square the original State Capitol. It is an excellent building of typical pioneer architecture, constructed of native stone.

This building, used until recently by Harrison County as the Court House, has been purchased by the State and in 1929 was restored to its original outward appearance.

The interior was rearranged and finished as it existed in 1816 when it was the Capitol of the State. It has been equipped with furnishings of the period. As a museum it recalls the beginning years of the history of Indiana.

Corydon may be reached by State Road No. 62.

James F. D. Lanier Memorial

THE James F. D. Lanier Home in the town of Madison is unique among the possessions of Indiana. This famous Lanier Mansion has been restored to its original beauty of exterior and interior. It was undoubtedly a veritable palace when it was built in 1842-44, for it still remains an elaborate dwelling with great dignity and luxury of detail. It occupies all of a city block and commands a view of the river and the Kentucky hills.

James F. D. Lanier was one of the most successful pioneer bankers of Indiana, historically one of our great men. He had the unusual courage to finance the State of Indiana upon its entry into the Civil War by a loan of approximately one million dollars without security.

The famous house which he built was turned over to the State of Indiana in 1925 and after a year's work upon restoration and furnishing was dedicated in October, 1926, as a state memorial.

The house has been furnished as it was in the time of Mr. Lanier with much of the furnishings which were present at that time. It truly represents the home of a wealthy gentleman of the period.

Much of the credit for the restoration, particularly the magnificent way in which the home has been refurnished and decorated, is due Miss Drusilla Cravens, granddaughter of James F. D. Lanier.

The house is open every day of the week, including Sundays. Tuesdays and Fridays, except holidays, are free days and the balance of the time there is a small admittance charge.



Clifty Falls State Park

AT Clifty Falls we find the Ohio Valley at its finest. The view of the great valley from the headlands of the park is a great sweeping panorama with the Kentucky and Indiana hills rising on either side from the broad second bottoms. In either direction the river disappears beyond great bends.

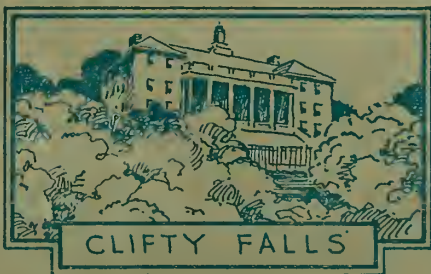
The park hotel, Clifty Inn, is situated on the crest of the steep slope, 400 feet above the river. Immediately below on the east lies the town of Madison. At your very feet is the river itself and on the west is the great mouth of the Clifty Hollow and in the distance the heights upon which Hanover College is situated.

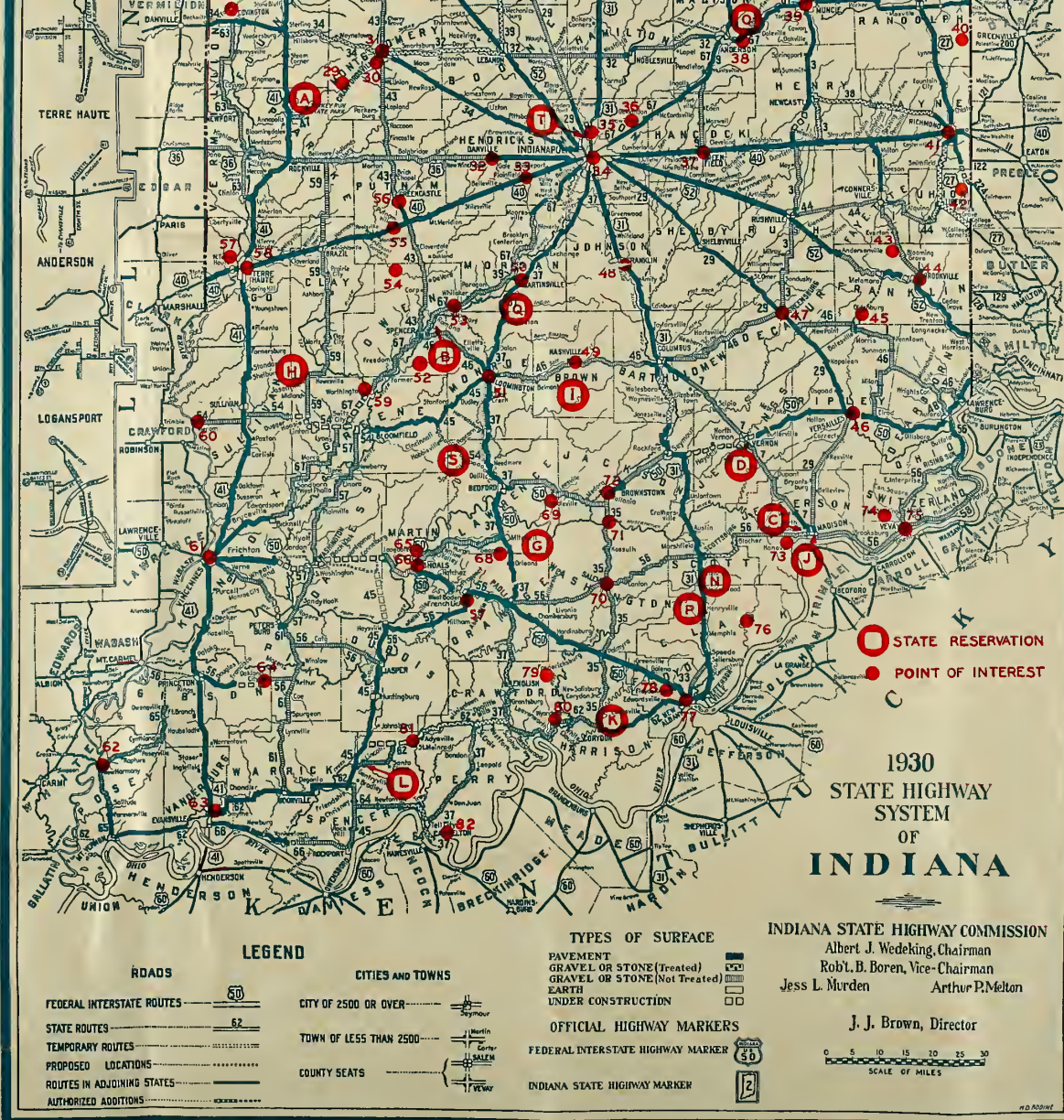
The front porch of Clifty Inn commands what is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent views in the whole country. Clifty Inn is representative of the State Park Hotels, which are planned and built to furnish simple, wholesome and economic service. It is characterized by comfortable beds, immaculate house-keeping, well-cooked food and is in no sense a luxurious resort. Here visitors may find complete rest and enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

Clifty Falls State Park includes 600 acres of wild, rugged and majestic landscape. Foot trails lead to all points of interest, winding through the bottom of a great hollow and along the side of the precipitous cliffs, giving ready access to the wooded ravines, the twenty waterfalls of varying size and leading eventually to the feature of the park, Clifty Falls, where Clifty Creek drops 70 feet from a stone ledge.

There is provided in the public service area in the north end of the park ample parking space, shelter house and refreshment stand. Scattered through the park are ideal camping spots with fireplaces and excellent drinking water.

Reservations for meals or rooms at the Inn should be addressed to CLIFTY INN, MADISON, INDIANA. The park is reached over State Roads Nos. 56, 29 and 7. Train service over the Pennsylvania from the north available to Madison, where automobile livery is always available. Bus service on all highways.





**The winds of Heaven never fanned, the circling sunlight never spanned
the borders of a better land—than our own Indiana.**

—“Indiana”
Sarah T. Bolton

STATE PARKS

A Definition and Statement of Policy

A STATE PARK in Indiana consists of an area of natural landscape, largely wooded and preferably having within its boundaries unusual scenic features. The area should be not less than 1,000 acres. Accessibility by automobile is indispensable. A railroad or an interurban running to or near the park is desirable.

The park having been designated, the problem of development begins. Not the planting of flowers in geometrical beds, no ornamentation with whitewashed boulders and ironmongers' statuary, not cement walks, not whitewashed tree trunks nor driveways other than for utility. The task is to make available to the public the beauties and sights of the area, preferably on foot, without despoiling the natural landscape. Landscape cannot be appreciated and studied intimately from an automobile. One real motive in visiting such a park is relief from the hustle and hurry and ugliness attendant upon our civilization.

Water must be provided. Springs are not reliable for purity. This often presents a serious problem. Sanitary arrangements are important. Visitors must be protected from danger of bodily injuries.

The department has developed and successfully put to test a plan whereby the parks pay their own way. The state with what assistance can be secured locally (often very material) must first invest the capital in procuring paths, water, essential roads and sanitary facilities and an adequate hotel building.

Up to this point the funds are derived from appropriation and popular subscription. Having provided for visitors, a gatekeeper is installed during the park season and a charge of ten cents per person is levied. No charge is made for small children and during a continued stay at the park the dime is only paid upon first entrance. This charge for entrance upon a public preserve is collected because the citizen who has the opportunity and desires so to use it should pay more than the taxpayer who does not. Likewise, the many visitors from outside the state contribute.

The state erects buildings for hotel purposes and leases them to carefully chosen concessionaires. Hotels are indispensable for the housing of the many who use the parks for vacation purposes. Complete control by the state of prices charged is embodied in the leases. The hotels are extremely simple in construction and furnishings. They are in no sense fashionable resorts. Guests lounge and eat in their hiking clothes.

The people and the state hold the common stock in a going concern which has sufficient income for operation and pays large dividends in health and happiness.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF LANDS AND WATERS



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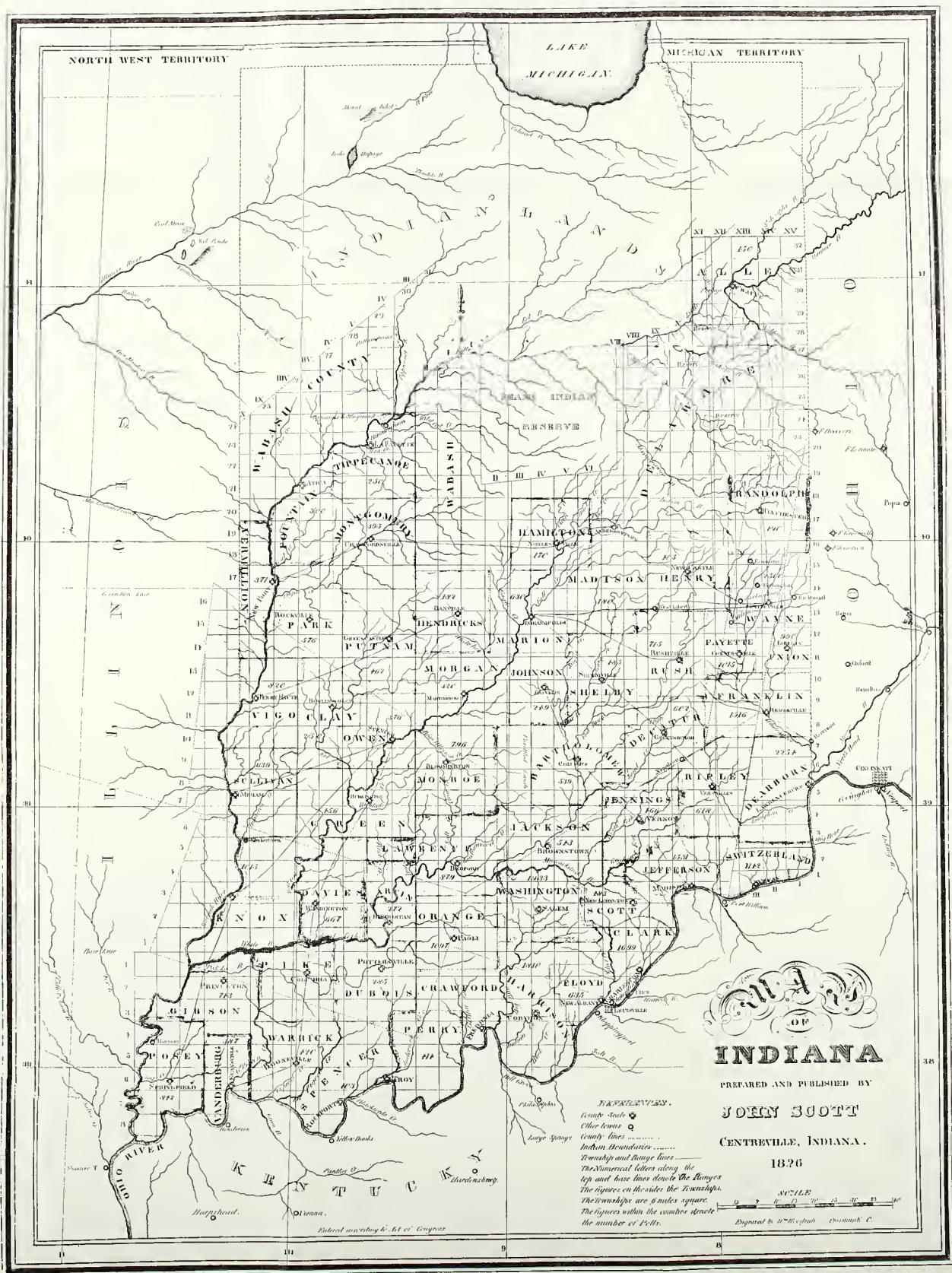
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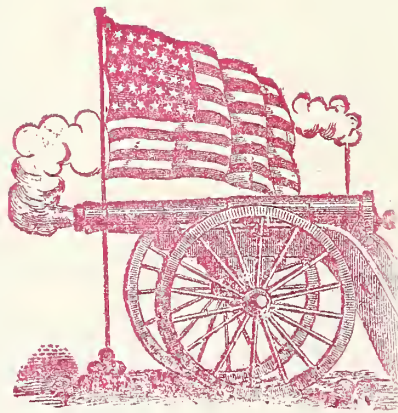




[illegible]

Alincorn

T5S → T4S.



DR LOUIS A WARREN
LINCOLN NAT LIFE FNDT
FORT WAYNE IND

STATE PROPERTY GUIDE

STATE PARKS

- 1 Bass Lake State Beach
- 2 Brown County State Park
- 3 Clifty Falls State Park*
- 4 Indiana Dunes State Park
- 5 Lincoln State Park
- 6 McCormick's Creek State Park*
- 7 Mounds State Park
- 8 Muscatatuck State Park
- 9 Pokagon State Park*
- 10 Shades State Park
- 11 Shakamak State Park
- 12 Spring Mill State Park*
- 13 Tippecanoe River State Park
- 14 Turkey Run State Park*
- 15 Versailles State Park
- 16 Scales Lake State Beach
- 17 Kankakee River State Park
- 18 Whitewater Memorial State Park

STATE FORESTS—NURSERIES

- 1 Clark State Forest and Nursery
- 2 Frances Slocum State Forest
- 3 Ferdinand State Forest
- 4 Greene-Sullivan State Forest
- 5 Harrison State Forest
- 6 Jackson State Forest and Nursery
- 7 Jasper-Pulaski State Nursery
- 8 Morgan-Monroe State Forest
- 9 Martin State Forest
- 10 Cagles Mill State Forest
- 11 Pike State Forest
- 12 Salamonie River State Forest
- 13 Selmier State Forest
- 14 Yellowwood State Forest

STATE GAME FARMS—PRESERVES

- 1 Hovey Lake Game Preserve
- 2 Jasper-Pulaski State Game Farm and Preserve
- 3 Kankakee State Game Preserve
- 4 Wells State Game Farm and Preserve
- 5 Willow Slough Game Preserve

STATE MEMORIALS

- 1 Angel Mound
- 2 George Rogers Clark
- 3 Corydon Capitol
- 4 Gene Stratton Porter
- 5 Goshen Church
- 6 James F. D. Lanier
- 7 Limberlost
- 8 Nancy Hanks Lincoln
- 9 Pigeon Roost
- 10 T. C. Steele
- 11 Territorial Capitol
- 12 Tippecanoe Battlefield
- 13 Whitewater Canal
- 14 Wilbur Wright

STATE FISH HATCHERIES

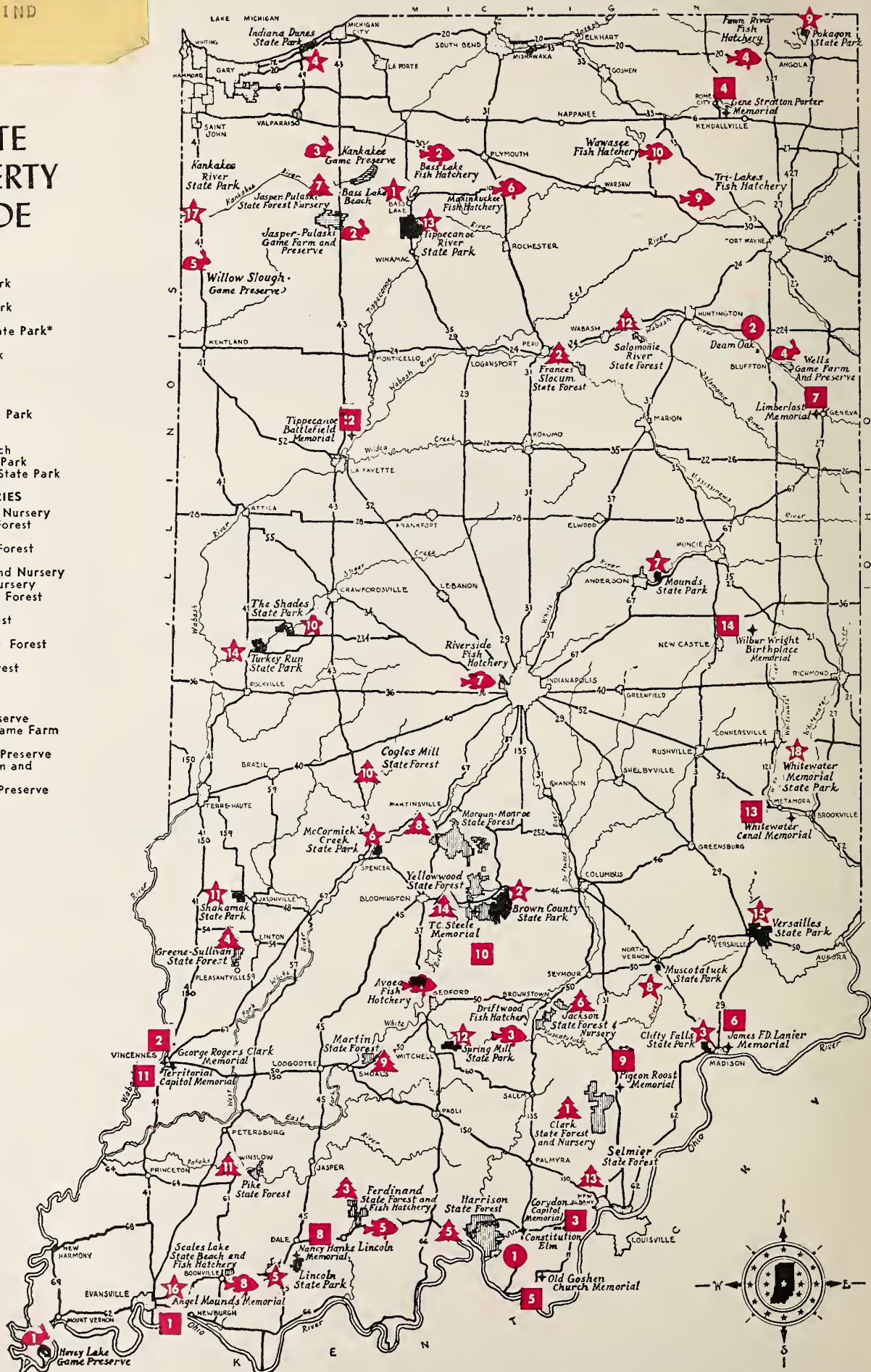
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- 2 Bass Lake Hatchery
- 3 Driftwood Hatchery
- 4 Fawn River Hatchery
- 5 Ferdinand Hatchery
- 6 Maxinkuckee Hatchery
- 7 Riverside Hatchery
- 8 Scales Lake Hatchery
- 9 Tri-Lakes Hatchery
- 10 Wawasee Hatchery

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Constitution Elm
- 2 Deam Oak

These properties are administered by the Indiana Department of Conservation

* Open all year.





Country.

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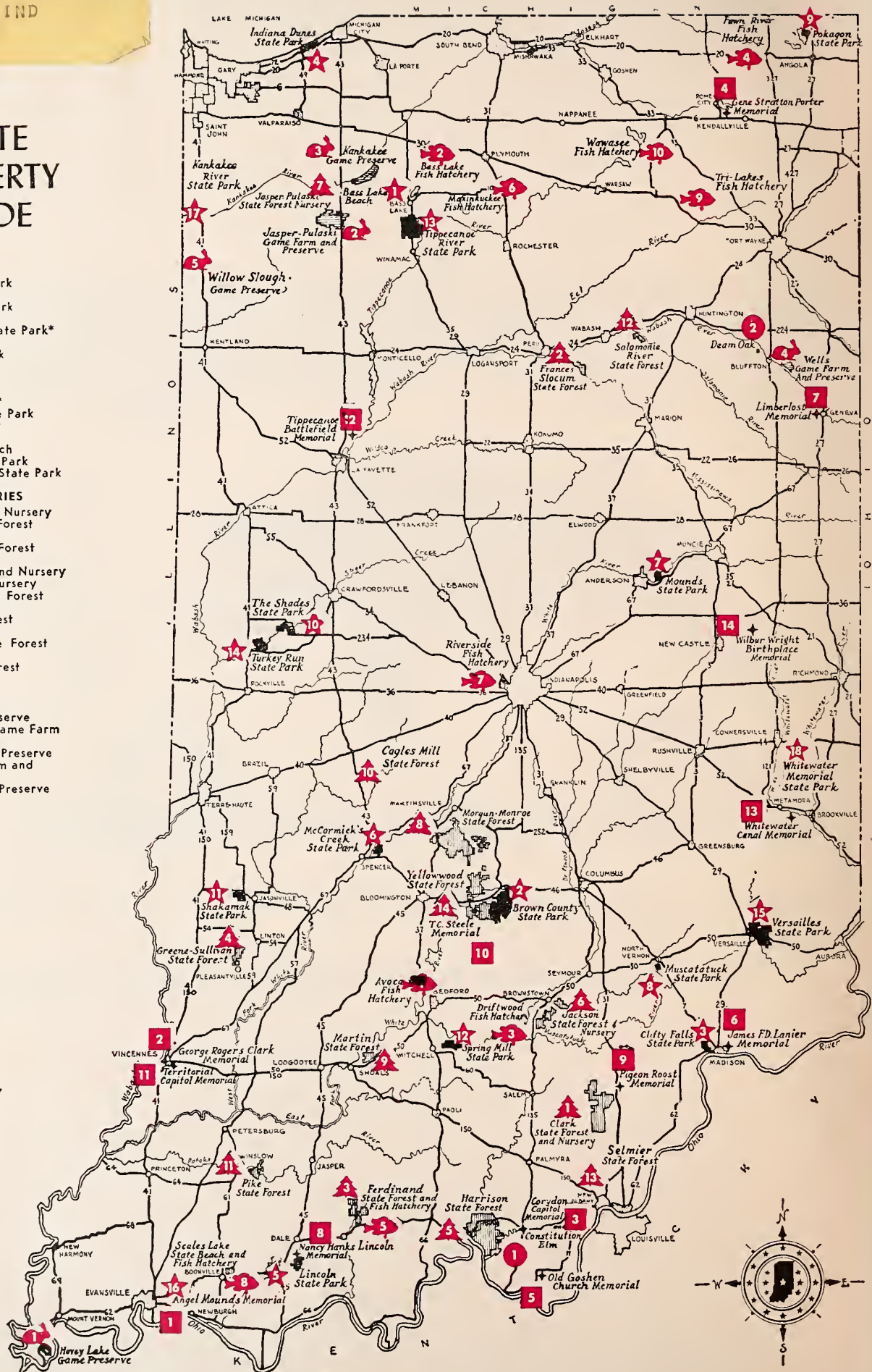
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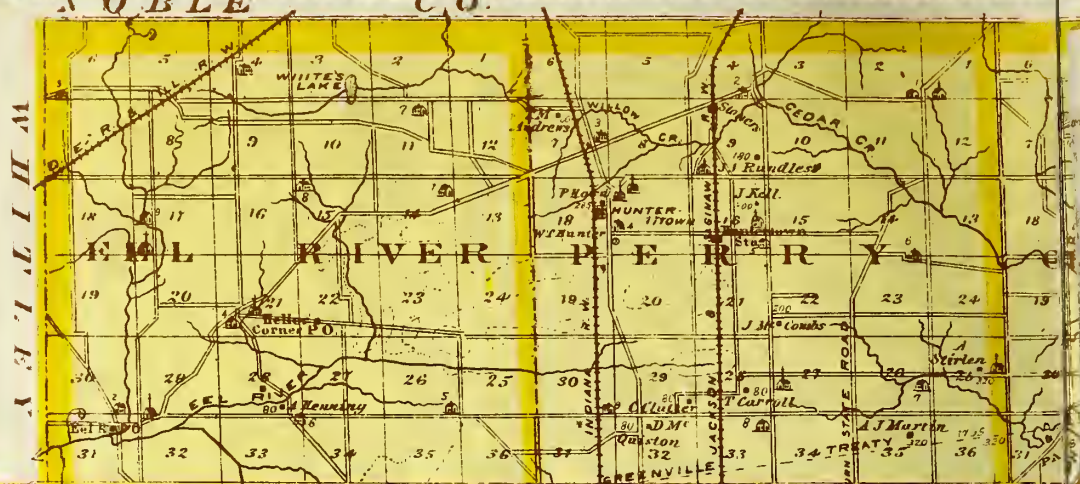
* Open all year.



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